Gaze processing in chimpanzees and humans

Stellingen

behorend bij het proefschrift

GAZE PROCESSING IN CHIMPANZEES AND HUMANS

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1. The more the physical distance between a chimpanzee mother and her infant increases the more they are looking at each other.

2. The development of gaze following in human and chimpanzee infants appears to be highly similar, despite some developmental differences in the onset of each "level" of gaze following.

3. The common occurrence of triadic joint attention in human mother-infant relations is lacking in the interaction between an experimenter and a chimpanzee infant.

4. Human adults' expectation of the location of a target stimulus affects their attention to a gaze direction cue from a schematic face in a traditional target-detection task.

5. Although chimpanzees display impressive social intelligence in many aspects of their daily lives, it are only humans who enter into triadic-joint attentional states with conspecifics.

6. More advanced socio-cognitive skills such as a theory of mind develop gradually in human infants but not in chimpanzees.

7. It is not correct to suppose that similar gaze following behavior in humans and apes produces similar brain activation patterns.

8. While chimpanzees and humans use gaze in similar ways, humans may be unique in their propensity to interpret behaviors, including gaze, in a mentalistic fashion.

9. Japanese and German men do not have the same gaze interactions with women.